

HOME AND FARM.

—Break down the corn-stalks while they are frozen. It will save a great deal of vexatious work in the spring.

—The popular sentiment that "any one can farm" is one of the greatest blunders on agriculture, one of the most serious hindrances to its prosperity, and a blight on its respectability. —*Iowa State Register.*

—Some agriculturists are now asserting that the construction of all our plows is radically wrong; that in the breaking-up of our soils, the earth should not be inverted, but should be stirred to the required depth.

—Average hay in a barn mow, when solidly packed, will weigh a ton to 500 cubic feet. Solid timothy, well pressed, will go about 400 feet to a ton, clover hay about 600 to 700 feet, and light mixed meadow hay with red-top in it about the same.

—Old Folks' Hash: One teaspoon of cold boiled potatoes chopped fine; same of the ground meat; of boiling water half a teaspoon; add a lump of butter size of walnut, and salt and pepper if meat is not sufficiently seasoned. Heat ten minutes, and serve hot. —*Country Gentleman.*

—When color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is but little known. —*Toledo Blade.*

—Delicate Indian Pudding: One quart of milk, scalded, two heaping tablespoons of meal, cook twelve minutes, stir into this one tablespoonful of butter, then beat three eggs with four tablespoons of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of ginger, salt to taste, mix all thoroughly, and bake one hour. Try it. —*The Household.*

—The curious New-Guinean method of plowing is effected by a row of men standing along the line of furrow, each with a hard, firm, sharp stick, which is thrust down by the "landside" until about a foot deep, when all simultaneously pry the mass over and break it up by plying their stakes up and down. Then they move on to another length. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The old National Agricultural Society is being revitalized at Washington. The old members claim that before the war they did excellent service in holding fairs, procuring the establishment of the present Agricultural Department, etc. An effort will be made to hold a fair next year. To this end a committee was appointed to confer with State Agricultural Societies for joint work. The National was organized in 1852. —*Washington Star.*

—When a calf or a cow is found breathing heavily without any other irregular symptom or any fever or redness of the eyes or parched muzzle, the trouble may be considered to arise from indigestion and a disordered stomach. Probably the chewing of the cud will be found suspended. In such cases it is best to give at once a dose of raw linseed oil—two ounces for a calf and ten or sixteen ounces for a cow. Usually abstinence from food will bring a cure in the course of a few days. Where there is any fever the medicine should be copious sals in the same quantity, dissolved in warm water. —*N. Y. Times.*

Repair Shop on the Farm.

Every farmer who has any mechanical genius should have some place where in rough or stormy weather he can go in and make such repairs on his farm implements as his knowledge of mechanics will enable him to do well. If the farm be large and the farmer skillful, it pays to have a small building by itself, where not only carpenter's tools are to be found, but also a blacksmith's forge, with a few of the most important tools. The farmer who can turn his hand so as to use successfully both the carpenter's plane and the blacksmith's hammer, is truly fortunate, because it enables him to not only mend his farm implements during leisure hours in the winter, but it also enables him to repair a sudden break-down in the busy season, much quicker than he usually could if he had to depend on others living at a distance. It is not, however, good policy for the farmer to turn his attention so much to mechanics as to neglect his farm; there is a point beyond which it is neither profitable nor good policy to go.

Farming should be the principal business of the farmer's life; to this occupation he should give his principal and his best thoughts; whatever other business he may engage in, he should treat as a side business, and never let it interfere with his principal business. He who lets the weeds grow while he is building a wagon, had better be without a repair shop, but he who spends his leisure hours in repairing farm implements, will find his repair shop among his best investments.

On a farm where there is a family of boys the repair shop is a necessity, if the boys are to receive thorough instruction, and the farm is to be made attractive. The boy who is able to make his own sled feels an independence which is unknown to the boy who has never had an opportunity to become acquainted with the use of tools, and when he has a farm of his own the practice which the repair shop gave him, will enable him to readily make most of the repairs on the farm, and if he has leisure, make many new improvements. A repair shop should always be a building by itself, because if in connection with other, it increases the risk of fire, and makes the rate of insurance very much higher. —*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Plans for shoes recently constructed for a Southern colored preacher are now in the possession of Mr. Everett H. Dunbar, of Lynn. The shoes were made in Boston, and the different measurements are as follows: Toe, 16 inches; ball, 19 1/2 inches; waist, 18 inches; instep, 20 1/2 inches; heel, 28 inches. This is the largest pair of shoes ever heard of by any Lynn shoe manufacturer, and the name of the party who will wear them is Rev. J. M. Farnham of Charlotte, N. C. He weighs 410 pounds. Mr. Dunbar, who is a gentle custom shoe manufacturer, has figured out the size of Mr. Farnham's shoes, and finds it to be thirty-three. —*Boston Herald.*

Raising of Broom-Corn.

The introduction of broom-corn as a regular crop of the farm has again been considerably discussed and commended in certain sections as being one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. We are fully aware that the results of a crop when carefully cultivated and a great deal of labor bestowed upon it, are better than those of many other crops; but all things considered we are by no means prepared to encourage its introduction extensively. There are many features connected with it that require much labor and money to dispose of properly. The common broom or outbuilding is not adapted to broom-corn. Open sheds with slatted racks, will have to be built somewhat similar to what is used for the crop of tobacco; for, if stacked in bulk it will soon mold and lose its natural color, and as a merchantable article it would be depreciated to one-half its value. Then the seeds have to be nicely cleaned out, which is not an easy matter, as the ordinary threshing-machines will not answer, for they would seriously injure the broom-straw; but something must be got up expressly for it. The threshing then is no mean job, as it is both laborious, disagreeable and expensive. There is a peculiar dust arising from it that is very injurious to the lungs, so much so in fact that very few can stand it at all, and those who do or can be obliged to wear sponges over their mouths and gauze over their faces; and even the particles falling upon the skin produce a painful itching, to which the virus of the poison-ivy is sometimes added in comparison. And after all this is gone through with and suffered, we come to the result, and now let us see what it is. The broom-corn raisers in the west, where this crop is more extensively raised than almost anywhere else, if we except a portion of New York and one or two of the New England States, who have been successful, and who, of course, give us the best figures, tell us that half a ton of prepared straw to the acre is a first rate crop, and that the cash value of it delivered is about forty dollars.

Now, it will be admitted that it is a poor crop for Indian corn that does not yield \$25 an acre to a Western farmer, generally. This is not so much as the broom-corn, certainly, but then there is not half the labor, and of course not half the expense, to say nothing of the very trying annoyances to which the farmer is subjected in preparing it for the purchaser. We can, therefore, safely say that, comparing one crop with the other in growing it and getting it ready for market, \$50 or even \$60 per acre for broom-corn would pay no better. Hence, the conclusions drawn from these facts are very different from those submitted by the broom-corn grower, which, as it is seen, will not bear examination.

It must be remembered that the result of a profitable business is determined by events, as at no business whatever can any one tell with certainty what he can make the most money. The farmer and gardener should, in the first place, attend to those things that everybody wants and that are absolutely sure to sell. As he progresses he can try experiments that promise success, and include such specialties in his series of crops as are likely to be in demand; but in all such cases to risk only to such an extent that he shall not feel in the event of disappointment. A man of a fair, ordinary degree of sense can usually see his way pretty clear in these things, and will not be likely to be led astray by any undue excitement in any new thing that may be started by speculators. And one of these things, though by no means new, is the sudden clamor about going extensively into broom-corn culture. —*Germania Telegraph.*

People Who Doctor Themselves.

"The extensive use of patent medicines and the enormous quantity of drugs sold without prescriptions indicate how wide-spread is the habit of self-doctoring," said a popular physician to a *Sun* reporter. "To those who know how carefully and ignorantly these drugs are used the thought of the harm they do is absolutely appalling. There is no telling how long a prescription once given will be used, or with what foolish risk it will be applied in a case where it will not only do good, but is certain to work harm."

"Do you think the habit of self-doctoring decreases the practice of physicians?" "By no means. The effect is rather to increase our work. People who think to do without the services of a physician will not only do themselves harm by delay, but also with the medicines which they do not know how to use. It is like a man trying to mend a leak in a water-pipe by soldering it with the poker. He generally makes the hole bigger. It is, of course, the most difficult part of the physician's duty to diagnose the disease, to tell what is the real trouble with the patient. It is not uncommon for even educated physicians to make mistakes in this respect. The science of medicine has progressed so far that every part of the human body has been pretty thoroughly studied, and the treatment of the ailments of each part is a specialty. It is impossible for one physician to know all these diseases as well as the specialists, and it is a common practice among honest physicians to refer patients to those who have made a special study of the diseases which afflict them. It is not uncommon for a man to go from one physician to another in the vain effort to discover his ailment. Sometimes a patient will be treated by successive physicians for the wrong ailment, because some of the symptoms of different diseases are similar. How unlikely it is, therefore, that persons who have not studied medicine can find out what ails them!"

"Which do you think do the most self-doctoring, women or men?" "Women, decidedly, especially mothers and old women. The reckless temerity of some women in this respect is wonderful. They rush in where angels fear to tread. Hastily judging from a few symptoms that a case resembles one which the family doctor has treated, they will hunt up an old prescription and administer the dose to some confiding husband or helpless child. I could tell you some amusing stories of the mistakes that are made in this way."

as well as some instances where more serious consequences resulted. Take, for illustration, a headache. It may come from a dozen different causes—from hunger, from indigestion, from over-excitement of the brain, from eating too much, from inhaling foul air. The remedy for a headache varies with its cause. Yet you will find women who have a universal panacea for headache, regardless of its cause. Beware of such women.

"With what medicines is the most harm done?" "Opium and aperients. The heedlessness with which morphine in various forms is now administered in families is alarming. The doctor comes to attend a patient who is in pain. He prescribes morphine and directs its use, and the patient is relieved. This is enough to start the average patient on a course of self-destruction with morphine. The next patient may be of a different temperament, or sex, or age, requiring either a different kind or quantity of the opiate, but the old prescription will be used, or, worse than all, will be revived from memory. Some drug stores watch carefully and refuse to dispense such drugs without a prescription in each case, but there are many too eager to make money to care much whether the patient is being treated by a doctor. The same is true of the use of bromide, of chloroform and of ether. The bottle that is left partly filled in a family after one patient has been treated is pretty sure to be used for another without the doctor's knowledge. As for paregoric and laudanum, the amount of stupefaction that is practiced upon children by their use is so common as almost to cease to attract attention. Perhaps the child is naturally peevish, or is cutting teeth, or has some infantile ailment; on comes the paregoric or soothing-syrup bottle, and before long the small dose ceases to have effect. Then larger doses are given, until the unfortunate youngster's system is saturated with the drug and totally deranged. Sometimes the lazy and dishonest nurse, to relieve herself from trouble, administers the anodyne on her own responsibility, and the hapless child shows a dulness and stupidity for which nobody can account."

"I met a man once who was doctoring himself for dyspepsia and indigestion. He told me he wondered why he had not cured himself. He was apparently a healthy, energetic man, but he had some of the ideas into his head that he must exercise vigorously after every meal in order to promote digestion. He took long and rapid walks after his meals. Of course his indigestion got worse. He was apparently a man of ordinary intelligence, yet he was ignorant of the simplest law of health. I told him that if a cow could talk she would teach him more sense than to take any vigorous exercise, either physical or mental, immediately after a hearty meal. Most horses are treated more intelligently than this man was treating himself."

"What puzzles me is the fact that people are not afraid to meddle with such a delicate organism as the human body. Few persons who have watched would attempt to repair them if they should get out of order; yet they tackle the delicate mechanism of their own bodies with the recklessness of a blacksmith attempting to adjust a chronometer. The evil is widespread, and reaches not only the cases I have alluded to, but many others more difficult and dangerous than these. I have known of women experimenting with drugs in cases where a simple surgical operation of a minute's duration was all that was necessary. The evil is insidious and one that it would be difficult to reach by legislation. It is especially common among those who have that little learning which is a very dangerous thing. It is a question which are most to be pitied, those who know nothing whatever of their own bodies, or those who, having the presumption to act on very slight and insufficient knowledge, are perpetually dosing themselves with nostrums, and, with a blind faith equal to the most abject superstition, putting confidence in panaceas." —*N. Y. Sun.*

Eating Matches.

Mr. Guggenheimer, of Avenue A, has put up \$0.75 at the *Clipper* office, with a challenge open to all the world, to match him in his great feat of eating 1,000 pretzels in 1,000 consecutive quarter-hours. Mr. Guggenheimer is widely known as the champion pretzel-eater of Tompkins Square and he has never yet found his equal as a devourer of the convoluted delicacy of the social-quarter. He generally takes an entire bakery every time he tries. It is rumored in financial circles that two prominent magnates of Wall Street have wagered an even \$200,000 on the result of a gastronomical feat shortly to be attempted in this city. One of the magnates referred to has bound himself to produce an unknown who will eat a brace of compressed yeast cakes every day, washing them down with water, for thirty-one consecutive days. The trial is to be made in the immediate neighborhood of a warm stove. Many side-bets have been made among the members of the Stock Exchange, and Broad Street is moved to its depths. It is, however, hinted that the whole affair is only an advertisement for a well-known manufacturing firm. —*William Capen*, the late gentlemanly and accomplished ghost of Ninety-second Street and Eighth Avenue, was lately backed by his owner, Mr. O'Flanagan, to eat thirty-two yards of gas pipe every day for a month. The goat went to his task with aridity, and ate even up to the last day, with genuine appetite. His task was finished with perfect ease, and had it not been for a slight indiscretion in the way of diet, indulged in to further show his phenomenal digestive powers, we should not have to chronicle the early demise of this ornament to the society of the New York. The rash animal unfortunately undertook, at the conclusion of his remarkable performance, to swallow the plumber's bill for the pipe. It choked him. The O'Flanagan mansion is desolate, and the O'Flanagan heart is heavy in the night watches. —*Puck.*

—A piece of Plymouth Rock, eight inches long, three inches wide and four thick has been forwarded to Rev. Henry Allen, of Mission Chapel, Islington, London, to be built into the front of the chapel pulpit, by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass. —*Boston Post.*

The Tail Scurfare of the Wabash.

The special correspondent of the *Indianapolis Journal*, embodied in a recent communication the following from Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees: I consider St. Jacobs Oil a splendid remedy. I suffered from an affection of the back and kidneys, with some rheumatism—in fact it was rheumatism of the back. I used St. Jacobs Oil, and found it very efficacious. It gave me instantaneous relief, and finally cured me completely.

There is an anecdote afloat when makes a tender appeal to every man who has had the toothache. We have read it again and again, with tearful eyes, because it brings up so many fond memories of the past. There are a few moments in life which will compare with that exquisite one when, seated in the dentist's chair, you see flashing before your amazed eyes the forceps which are about to perform an urgent duty. At that time your only thought is to be the most daring thing that ever happened to you. The beads of agony are on your brow, and the smiling operator is a double-faced demon. When a gentleman on the railroad four years ago, a terrible nose, a fall, a crash about him, he inquired if a murder were being committed in the house, and he was a great deal nearer the truth than he dreamed. But his friend quieted his alarm by saying, with a blind smile: "Oh, don't be troubled; that is nothing. The doctor has fully and safely removed the tooth that was troubling you, and is now attending to the one that has his tooth out." —*Chicago Herald.*

Thousands of Letters. The proprietors of that splendid strengthener, Dr. Guy's Yellow Lock and Sassafras, have received thousands of letters praising their medicine. From the testimony of many ladies, the fact is proven that as a female medicine it excels all others. It never fails to relieve that sense of bearing down, that feeling of great bodily exhaustion, that depressed and gloomy state of mind incident to dysmenorrhea.

It is a very small potato, either in the vegetable or animal world, that is most likely to be mistaken for a turnip.

Another Life Saved. Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges—he said that she could not get well. At this time a friend who had been cured by Dr. H. B. Hall's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle and before she had used it all up she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

The toothless man ought to be as sweet talker for all his words must of necessity be gum drops. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Test a man's profession by his practice. Physician, heal thyself!" Physicians not only heal themselves with Kidney-Wort, but prescribe it for others for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. If you feel out of sorts with a heavy head, aching back, or burning sensation, and you feel like a new creature.

The man who was hanged at the yard-arm had his obituary under the head of "Ship nose."

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." John A. Andrews, Apt. at Law, Ashton, Ill. \$1 at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

A cooper-shop must be a sorrowful place. You always find the barrels in tiers.

"Female Complaints." Dr. R. V. French, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Was sick for six years, and could not walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation of the heart, fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent vomiting or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain down across my bowels and in my back, and in fact from every ailment of a female. "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully, DELIAH B. McMINN, Arlington, Ga.

The latest thing in homes—Husbands. —*N. Y. Journal.*

Cancers and Other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

A MAN'S mind is like his bed. It must be made up occasionally.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all other ailments of the lungs, Dr. F. J. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

The man who was "largely instrumental" was probably of a mechanical turn of mind.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia and Nervousness." G. F. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50 cents at druggists.

A TELEGRAPH wire is like a mustache. It is of no use when it is down. —*N. O. Picayune.*

Try the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

Personal. The Voltaire Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. J. C. Colburn's Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteed speedily and completely restored to health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1883.	
CATTLE—Exports.....	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	71
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40
PORK—New Mess.....	19 25
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Midling.....	5 75
BEEVES—Exports.....	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	71
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40
PORK—New Mess.....	19 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Exports.....	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	71
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40
PORK—New Mess.....	19 25
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Exports.....	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	71
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40
PORK—New Mess.....	19 25
NEW ORLEANS.	
CATTLE—Exports.....	6 25
HOGS—Good to choice.....	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	71
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40
PORK—New Mess.....	19 25

REDDING'S Russia Salve is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

One way to give a man "a chance to rise in the world"—knock him down.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. —*N. Y. News.*

A BOARD full of nails is the worst we ever saw. —*N. Y. News.*

"BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1.

NO RESPECTABLE tailor ever pants for fame; it's something he never invests in.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has cured many people of coughs. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Hair Stiffeners, and wear them again. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Be afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

A Brave and Faithful Guardian of Our Home and Property Rescued from Imminent Peril.

A very popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R. R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R. I., gives his unsolicited testimony. Hear him!

I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidneys and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand, my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as to appear lifeless. I could not rest at night, but was so distressed all over that I could not sit still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition became so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on duty. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a sad condition every way when I heard of Dr. H. B. Hall's Kidney and Bladder Remedy, as he had known of wonderful cures effected by it. Upon his representation I obtained two bottles of the best medicine that I ever took, and I very gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted with kidney or liver disease, or diseases of the urinary organs.

Respectfully, ISAAC W. FAIRBROTHER.

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